

transfers of nuclear and missile technology and expertise from Russia. Indeed, it was my resolution in the 105th Congress (House Concurrent Resolution 121) that called on the President to demand that the Government of Russia take actions to stop governmental and nongovernmental entities in the Russian Federation from providing missile technology and technical advice to Iran in violation of the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Evidence continues to accumulate raising questions about Iran's intentions, notwithstanding that country's signing of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Recently, environmental sampling by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Iran's Natanz nuclear facility revealed the presence of two types of highly enriched uranium that can be used to develop nuclear weapons. And, earlier in the year, IAEA announced that Iran was constructing a facility to enrich uranium.

These developments prompted the Director General of the IAEA to express concern over the failure of the government of Iran to report material, facilities and activities at its nuclear facilities, including those that have the potential to enrich uranium and develop nuclear weapons. As a result, last month, the IAEA board of directors adopted a resolution calling on Iran to provide that organization, by October 31st, with a full declaration of all imported material and components relevant to the uranium enrichment program and to grant unrestricted access to IAEA inspectors.

Mr. Speaker, concerns about Iran's intentions are further underscored by Iran's successful test earlier this summer of the 800-mile range Shahab-3 missile and the persuasive evidence that it is seeking to produce a 1,200 mile Shahab-4 missile.

Coupled with Iran's known support for terrorist groups, it is clear to me and my colleagues that Iran poses a serious national security threat to the United States and its allies and other countries in the region. We can't idly wait for developments to unfold.

The concurrent resolution we introduce today clearly expresses Congress' view that the President must use all appropriate means to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons. It also calls on the members states of the United Nations, particularly Russia, to join together to dissuade Iran and, if necessary, to impose sanctions if Iran does not fulfill its obligations to the International Atomic Energy Agency by October 31.

Failure to act can only encourage Iran to pursue a dangerous and destabilizing course. Iran must cease all efforts to acquire nuclear capabilities until it is able to verify that it is not continuing to engage in a nuclear weapons program.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN, 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 16, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3289) making emergency supplemental appropriations for defense and for the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Mr. BACA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of our troops and in support of the Obey Amendment to the Iraq Supplemental Bill. I urge my colleagues to allow a vote on this amendment.

This Amendment is a better plan for the reconstruction of Iraq, a better plan for the safety of our troops, and a better plan for America.

This Administration has already received \$63 billion to help pay for this war and now they want an additional \$87 billion, which could even be more in the future.

We have a deficit that is rapidly rising in this nation, an unemployment rate that is nearly the greatest it has been in a decade, families struggling without healthcare and a president who has drastically cut education by \$9.2 billion. The American people have to make a decision between losing their home and healthcare.

We have an administration that went into Iraq without a plan. They asked the nation to trust them and now our troops are overseas dying every day. And at greater rates then when we were at war.

Our soldiers are exhausted and we do not know when they will be coming home! From my district the 1st Battalion 185th Armored Regiment, California National Guard could be shipped to go to Iraq as early as November.

One year ago when this nation was debating whether we should go to war, I questioned whether our troops had the equipment they needed to protect themselves. And I am still asking this question. We are losing American lives every single day.

Our troops are tired. We need more manpower. This amendment increases the troops from 480,000 to 500,000. The safety of our soldiers must not be ignored!

I keep thinking about a young man in my district that we recently lost. His name was Jorge Gonzales and I thought about his parents Mario and Rosa from Rialto. Regardless of the details of the reconstruction plan, we must make sure our soldiers have the equipment they need to survive and make it home safe.

But I also cannot stress enough, that I support this amendment because it makes the administration accountable for the spending they

are doing in Iraq. Under this amendment, the president must give a detailed report about how the funds in Iraq have already been spent and how they will be spent.

We must know who and why the administration is granting contracts to. We must know why they have decided to ignore the competitive bidding process and award contracts secretly.

I urge my colleagues to support the Obey Amendment, an amendment that creates accountability, protects our soldiers, and does not hurt the American economy or its people.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN, 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 16, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3289) making emergency supplemental appropriations for defense and for the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, for the past 2 days Members of Congress have spoken about sacrifice and responsibility, and about supporting our troops. The way to support our troops, many say, is to vote "yes" on the supplemental spending bill that is currently before the House. One part of the supplemental that nobody is talking about is the administration's \$900 million request for the importation of gasoline and other fuel products into Iraq.

The average wholesale price of gasoline in the Persian Gulf is just 71 cents a gallon. According to independent oil experts, transporting the gasoline the 400 miles from Kuwait to Iraq could reasonably cost an additional 10 to 25 cents per gallon. So a logical price per gallon for gasoline delivered to Iraq would be about a dollar. But figures from the Army Corps of Engineers show that Halliburton is charging the U.S. taxpayer between \$1.62 and \$1.70 per gallon for this gasoline that is purchased at much cheaper rates—an outrageous markup of over a dollar per gallon that would be considered illegal price-gouging if it occurred in the United States. So U.S. taxpayers are now faced with a \$900,000 bill that pays for cheap gas that is marked up to ridiculously not-so-cheap prices.

It seems that Bechtel and Halliburton aren't as motivated by the notions of sacrifice and responsibility as many Members of this House. Perhaps this is because the Halliburton Company has never before imported gasoline. Or perhaps all those no-bid contracts have gone to their heads.